certificate of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and yet, by a foreign residence, to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection, and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bereau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means, full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

National Finances. The report of the Secretary of the Tressury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operation of the several branches of the government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,266,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,-116.09. The decrease in these expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.31, notwithstanding the payment of more than five million dollars for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, ascertained for the quarter ended 30, 1888, and estimated for remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273,-000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,-000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking-fund act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over the amount collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$729,948.04 for the year ended June 30, 1887, and \$864,139.88

2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885, it was 3.77 per

for the following year. The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, how-ever, having been passed by both Houses of Congress, removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan, bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased, up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,508,-613.08. The premium, added to the principal of these bonds, represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difbetween the amount interest at 2 per cent, upon the sum paid for principal and premium, and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about \$27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus, under the operation of just and equitable laws, had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premium which it will be necessary to pay. the loss to the people will be hundreds of milltons of dollars. Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken, as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the Secretary, of the offering of bonds of the par value of only \$3,260,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700,000.

for the time they had to run, at the rate of 6

per cent., the saving of 2 per cent. made for the

people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss

will appear to be \$55,760,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchases of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$52,334,610.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000, just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver-coinage act \$266,988,280 in silver dollars, \$55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined \$299,708,790, and of this \$55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and \$200,387,376 in silver certificates for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,570,990 had been coined, \$60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and \$237,418.346 in certificates. The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations. I ask the careful attention of the Congress to the Secretary's report.

at the date of the last consolidated returns, consisted of 2,188 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,107.07, of which sum \$9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The board of ordnance and fortifications, provided for under the act approved Sept. 22, last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns. under the provision of Section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, castiron, hooped with steel, under the provision of Section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the Secretary of War for reference to the board, by

The Army and Navy.

The Secretary of War reports that the army,

the Ordnance Department, on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the Secretary of War, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals, in the newspapers throught the country, was granted by the Secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent ont to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15,

1888. A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun-factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shops, buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance | tions of the Postmaster-general, attention is | community in land shall cease by opening such |

and fortifications, Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisements and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavations for the shop buildings and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun-factory building are are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four mouths, and after approval by the board of ordinance and fortifications bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about 1890.

Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches caliber, and fire projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pound of explosive gelatine, with full calibre projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be pur-

chased during the year 1889. I earnestly request that the recommenda-tions contained in the Secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of Congress. Among these, the proposal that there should be pro-vided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the Secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of General Sheridan, in August last, was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs, the country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness, and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature. INDIAN QUESTION-THE NAVY.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war, at Mount Vernon barracks, in the State of Alabama. They numbered, on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men. 150 women, 70 boys, and 59 girls-in all, 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age. sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians, for the purpose of instructing adults, as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodstions were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings or the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been completed, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevclent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government, and their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthrophy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the war-path, have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they re-These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation; they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts; but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted. The Secretary in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz.: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion; and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditure of the department for the three years ended June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ended June 30. 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the Secretary. The rurchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which, in the years 1884 and 1885, amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.; so that at the present time about 90 per cent, of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of \$2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies in-

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster-general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England States, 5; Middle States, 181; Southern States and Indian Territory (41), 1,406; the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, 190; the ten States and Territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2,219. Free delivery offices have been increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the money-order division, including transactions in postal notes. reached the sum of upwards of \$143,000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes. the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico. and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these counties is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel-post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a ceneral postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it, merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommenda- the same condition, and, as soon as possible,

earnestly invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from \$19,772,000 in 1870 to \$52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business. demands the careful consideration of the Congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

A bill proposed by the Postmaster-general was introduced at the last session of Congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that, aside from public convenien" and the promotion of harmony among citizen . invariably disturbed by change of leasn is and of site, it was a measure of the highest ec. nomy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the goveroment was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum on what the cost of such public building would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of the introduction of a large number of bills for the erection of publie buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of Congress.

Of the total number of postmasters, 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowance whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just; but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself fixing the rate intended

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices, and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the Postmaster-general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free-delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but 40, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United

States is \$5,950,000. The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet, under the law as itstands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of Congress, in case of refusal, is for the Postmaster-general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an iliustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note, from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the Postmaster-general's report, that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened and efficiency has been improved in every branch, that fraud and crime have decreased; that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever be-

The Interior Department.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior,

which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of the Congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance mained upon reservations, furnished aid and of proper measures to insure a right disposition comfort to those absent with bloody intent. of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well-distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities of landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our land to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits and favors the rapacious seizure by a favored few of extended areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the | gratifying to know that something has been Concord and the Herresnoff torpedo boat are all | done at last to redress the injuries to our peounder contract for delivery to the department | ple, and check the persions tendency to reckless | lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outwaste of national domain. That over eighty million acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry-although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost-must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes; nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statutes. The lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely, for the public good, that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which, by such means, may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions which are the prime bases of intelligent action, and until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty disposition of national ownership and control. I commed, also, the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the States for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence cannot be avoided, no duty

> which arise from uncertainty. INDIAN EDUCATION. The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them and commend its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations. until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty. I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discreatly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly need, while at the same times inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with vation, it should be made com-plete, so that all are brought to

is more pressing than to fix, as soon as possible.

their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble

as remains unsettled to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the Secretary of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian vouths of both sexes and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration; it is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done, the curse will be lifted, thee Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian nor for the interests and good name of the Nation.

the schools increased by over nine hundred during the year, and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youths is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instruction are all surmountable, and the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the Congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwith-

The average attendance of Indian pupils in

standing modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching, can in any manner be charged against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestions of the Secretary regarding the Turtle-mountain Indians, the two reservations in California and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate atten-

THE PENSION LAWS. The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812; 1,078 widows of those who served in that war: 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$78,775,861.92 being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,308,280,22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period were \$3,262,254.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$82,038. 386.57, being 214 per cent. of the gross income, and nearly 31 per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that one hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase, in many cases, existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to mili tary service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes, by these means, but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Department of Agriculture has continued with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contageous disease of farm ani mals, resisted advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European breaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York, and from one to four counties in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us. and with the contagion already within the chappels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these States any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the State officials power to cooperate with it for this purpose; the Department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing State co-operation, in connection with authority from Congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western States, and also from the Eastern States, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious State restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this difussion process is also extending to Louisians and other sugar producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of

sugar from the .cane. An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been pub-

lished in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the descoveries of science with the economics and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for is a proper function of the department, and is now in operation. This supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the great good and to the benefit of all our people. thus justifying the appropriations made from

the public treasury. Department of Justice. The transactions of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the Attorney-general, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that, though ments made. No measure of general effect has judgments in civil suits amounting to \$552,-621.08 were recovered in favor of the govern ment during the year, only the sum of \$132,934 was collected thereon, and though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to \$541.808.43 only \$109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts Whenever begun upon any reser- I may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen. It also appears from this report that, though | which the market is flooded.

prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882 punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes. there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that, under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the ad vance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints have resulted, in a degree, favorably to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property amounting in value to more than \$80,000, is it the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Miscellaneous Topics. The adjustment of relations between the government and the railroad companies, which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case where the corporation appears to be able to comply with the wellguarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentleof undoubted business judg ment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition, with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong-doing.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by the voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and, believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accopanying documents, give in detail the operation of the several departments of the District government ard furnish evidence that the financial affairs of the District are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements. The commissioners recommend certain legislation which is their opinion, necessary to advance the I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriation, are commended to careful consideration. I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The propriety of such legislation, as well to properly guard the use of these railroads, and better se cure the convenience and safety of citizens, is

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions maintain unsulfied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public GROVER CLEVELAND.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1888.

ludications. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; warmer; winds becoming southwesterly. For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio-Light snow or rain, followed in the interior by fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

Local Weather Report.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pre
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.13	30 45 40	84 47 59	South Swest Swest		
Maximum er, 29. Following on of ten 888:	is a co	mpara	tive st	tement	of the c	ondi

Mean.... Departure from normal..... -0.11Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 -9 -0.33Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-910 General Observations.

Curvey	Bar-	Exp. Min. Max			Pre- cipi- tat'n	Weath'r
Etation.	ter.					
New York city	30.00		34	42		Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y	29.92	34	30			Snow.
Philadelphia, Pa	30.08	34		-	····	STATE OF THE PARTY
Pittsburg. Pa	30.02	36	30	38	T	Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.16	36 46	36			
Charleston, S. C	30.22	48	30			Clear.
Atlanta, Ga Jacksonville, Fla.		50	40			Cloudy
Pensacola, Fla	30.16	56	40	60	St. Principles Control	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala		54	32	60		Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.16	50	44	58	.46	Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	30.10	52	44	58		Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.26	42	40			Cloudy
Galveston, Tex	30.30	54	52	58		Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	30.44	50	48	62		
Memphis, Tenn	30.22	44	38	46	.16	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	30.18	42	30	46		Cloudy
Louisville, Ky	30.18	42	34	-48		Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	40	28	46		Cloudy
Cincinnati, O	30.12	42	32	44		Cloudy
Cleveland, O	30.00		30	38		Cloudy
Toledo. O	30.02	36	32	38		Cloudy
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	32	24			Cloudy
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.88		24	32		Cloudy
Chicago, Ill	30.10		30	38		Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30.22	44	38	48		Cloudy
Springfield, Ill	30.22	36	26	46		Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.02	32	32	32	4	Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.02	32	26	38		Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	$\frac{30.12}{29.96}$		20			Clear.
Morehead, Minn		30	8	40		
St. Vincent, Minn	30.20	34	34	40		Clear.
Davenport, la	30.20		28		12020000	CH.
Dubuque, Ia	30.26		24			
Des Moines, Ia	30.20		32			Clear.
St. Louis, Mo Kansas City, Mo.	30.34	38	28			Clear.
Fort Sill, Ind. T	30.42		34			Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	30.44		28			Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.30		26			Clear.
North Platte, Neb			14			Fair.
Valentine, Neb		42	14			Clear.
Yankton, D. T	30.18		18			200
Ft. Sully, D. T			12		-	
Bismarck, D. T	29.98		12	54		Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T			20	50		Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g.	29.96	28	22			Fair.
Qu'Appelle, N. W.	29.64					Clear.
Ft. As'nab'ne. M.T	29.98		38			
Helena, M. T	30.28		28			Fair.
Boise City, I. T	30.44		30			. Clear.
Chyenne, W. T	30.32		14	52		Clear.
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.						
Denver, Col	30.44		20			. Clear.
Pueblo, Col						
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.58		32			. Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.52	42	30	54		. Clear.

Salt Lake City... 30.52 42 30 54 Clear. Ft. Washakie, Wy 30.42 22 14 32 Clear. T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

New Trial Refused in a Famous Libel Sint. Sr. Louis. Dec. 3 -In the Circuit Court, this morning, Judge Valliant overruled the motion of R. D. Lancaster, surveyor of the port, for a new trial in his famous libel suit against Congressman John M. Glover for \$150,000 damages. The case was tried last July, and Lancaster was awarded 10 cents damages. The suit grew out of charges made against the political organization known as the "Dark Lanterns" by Mr. Glover, who disignated Surveyor Lancaster as "Dark-lantern Dick."

ART and ingenuity combined have produced in the "Garland Stoves and Ranges" an article of household utility, which for elegance, durability, economy and convenience is unexcelled. "The Garland Stoves and Ranges" cost no more than is often asked for worthless imitations with

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Aged Statesman Growing Worse-The Simple Domestic Life of the Great Man.

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- A bulletin issued to-night says that Mr. Bright's fever is increasing.

The home of John Bright, one of the ablest members of Parliament of the whole United Kingdom, is at Rochdale. He has been the chief partner in a large woolen and carpet manufactory, which was first started by the great orator's grandfather. There are three brothers in the firm-John, Jacob and Richard, the latter of whom is the quiet home-body, fond of business and sport. The old mills are still standing-small, unpretentious structures that are now used as storehouses. The residence of John Bright is but a short walk from the center of the busy Lancashire borough. It stands on the crown of a gentle rise, having a wide outlook, and below it are seen the works and factory building of the firm. John Bright's dwelling is a large, square, roomy, brick building of two stories and basement. It is without any architectural pretensions except that given to it by a due regard to proportion. It has in an emineut degree the British ideas of comfort and solidity, with its clean walls, its bright, clear, large windows of crown plate glass, set off by ample and spotless curtains; its wide doorway and the lovely lawn, shrubbery and flower beds, in the midst of which it stands, and which fill a large area for a town residence. There is a broad, sweeping circle of graveled roadway. The front windows are long, the hall porch a

roomy one. The hallway is wide and gives an impression of quiet luxury. Mr. Bright's room -the library-is on the right hand at the rear. It is of moderate size, wainscotted and lately furnished in dark oak, with broad windows, having a pleasant outlook. On one side stands a large bookcase, whose shelves are crowded. The opposite wall is hung with many fine etchings and engravings, among which is a fine portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Marshall. It is a proof presented by the artist himself. Above it hangs a fine engraved portrait of George Washington. presented to Mr. Bright by the Rev. Alexander Everett, an American clergyman. On one side of the open fireplace hangs an excellent line engraving of Benjamin Franklin, and on the other a framed autograph of George Washington in the form of an army pass, dated at Newburg and written and signed by himself, and permitting the bearer to pass beyond the American lines at the Highlands.

In his prime John Bright was of the same stature as Henry Ward Beecher, though considerably heavier than the Plymouth pastor in middle age. His large, square face is of the finest florid English type, full and open, with a high, broad forehead and round head. Only short side-whiskers are worn. His thin hair has long been silvery white. His is a most attractive, kindly, intellectual face, open and winning, while showing in the square, firm chin and longlined mouth the courage and tenacity he has shown throughout his public career. The higharched coronel speaks of the strong religious tendencies of his character, and there is in his bearing and presence the unmistakable Quaker air of calm and quiet power. Mr. Briget has always looked the leader of men. He maintains a pleasant, dignified manner, cordial, yet with something of the brusque directness which has grown out of his sense of power and public responsibilities. This has somewhat increased in later years. In conversation Mr. Bright is a charming talker, easy and ready, without any tendency to prosiness. Naturally he talks on serious subjects, and one always finds him full of information, with decided views he does not hesitate to express. Jacob Bright, his second brother, who has also

been in public life, is more radical even than the orator, and, though not as able, is still a man of recognized capacity and sagacity. Mr. Bright himself has been the finest and highest representative, intellectually, of the wealthy manufacturing and Nonconformist middle-class which the Euglish have produced in this century. Mr. Gladstone belongs to a commercial family allied to the landed aristocracy, and is himself a university man. Mr. Bright was educated in Quaker schools and college, came to manhood in the stress and storm of dissenting discontent, was bred a "Liberal" in the electoral reform agitation of 1832, and became a power in the anti-corn law discussion of a few years later. He has never been a Radical in the latest British sense, has never sympathized with the social and economic agitations of organized labor, and has always held to the most orthodox views of the British economists in these matters. He has also been a decided Conservative in exterior imperial policies. Hence his political Liberalism has taken on, to many minds, the gray bues of Conservatism.

Mr. Bright, at the outset of his public career. was, as one of his townsmen said, a vehement speaker. His words flowed from his lips like a torrent of flame. His impetuosity was electrifying. Metaphor and illustration were almost superabundant. But his choice of words was always masterly. His English is almost Biblical in its purity of style and simplicity of Anglo-Saxon range. A short period of public activity had a marked influence on the young orator, whose speech soberly solidified into a restrained gravity and power. In all senses John Bright has been an orator rather than a debater, and in the public tribune before the people greater than in the parliamentary forum. John Bright at home is indeed a delightful host and a charm-

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The well-known Carlsbad Sprudet Salt produced from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, better than any of the so-called blood purifying reme-

The cashier of M. Guggen heim's Sons, 96 and 98 Franklin Street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 30, 1888, as follows:

For years I have suffered from abscesses which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from the disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wonderful effects as a laxative. Yours very respectfully,

Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder My experience with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, etc., has been such that I may truly say, that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one. Dr. Lustig, in his book on the action of Carlsbad

Water, says: I may here state that in chronic abdominal ailments, constipation, gastrie catarrh, dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout and rheumatism, we know of no more efficacious rational or simpler remedy than the Carisbad Mineral Water and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. A person can at any time of the year, without the least interruption to business, and with very little cost, not only remove any of the above ailments but also prevent their further developement by the use of this remedy. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder is put up in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper cartoon and has the seal of the city of Carlsbad, and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, around the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Pamphlets and Dr. Toboldt's lecture mailed free upon application, Eisner & Mendelson Co., 6 Barclay Street, New York, Sole

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